

### Remarks

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this application as amended.

Claims 1 and 12-14 have been amended. No claims have been canceled. Therefore, claims 1-14 are now presented for examination.

Claims 1, 12, 13, and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Applicant submits that claims 1 and 12-14 have been amended to appear in proper condition for allowance.

Claims 2 and 3 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicant submits that the above-rejection has been obviated by the amendment to claims 1 and 12-14.

Claims 1, 4-7, 9, and 12-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Tsuji et al. (EP 0930719 A2). Applicant submits that the present claims are patentable over Tsuji.

Tsuji discloses an impulse noise detector and noise reduction system. See Tsuji at Abstract. Claim 1 of the present application recites a corrector for setting to zero amplitude samples with an amplitude greater than a threshold and one or more samples with values below the threshold that are immediately before or after the samples with an amplitude greater than said threshold. Applicant submits that nowhere in Tsuji is there disclosed a corrector setting to zero amplitude samples with an amplitude greater than a threshold and one or more samples with values below the threshold that are immediately before or after the samples with an amplitude greater than said threshold. Therefore, claim 1 and its dependent claims are patentable over Tsuji.

Independent claims 12-14 recite limitations similar to those recited in claim 1. Thus, claims 12-14 are patentable over Tsuji for reasons similar to those discussed above with respect to claim 1.

Claims 8 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuji et al. (EP 0930719 A2) in view of Pulley et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,754,292). Applicant submits that the present claims are patentable over Tsuji even in view of Pulley.

Pulley discloses a receiver circuit is for processing a received signal which includes at least a first portion and a second portion which repeats the content of the first portion after a repeat interval. For example, the receiver may be for DVB-T signals using COFDM. Two correlation values are measured. The first is between the first portion of the received signal, delayed by the repeat interval plus a difference interval, and the second portion. The second is between the first portion of the received signal, delayed by the repeat interval minus a difference interval, and the second portion. Any difference between the correlation values represents a difference between the receiver sampling rate, and the required sampling rate, and can be used to adjust the receiver sampling rate. See Pulley at Abstract.

Nevertheless, Pulley does not disclose or suggest a corrector setting to zero amplitude samples with an amplitude greater than a threshold and one or more samples with values below the threshold that are immediately before or after the samples with an amplitude greater than said threshold. As discussed above, the Tsuji also does not disclose or suggest such a feature. Therefore, any combination of Tsuji and Pulley would also not disclose the feature. Consequently, the present claims are patentable over the combination of Tsuji and Pulley.

Claim 11 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuji et al., in view of Rakib et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,426,983). Applicant submits that the present claims are patentable over Tsuji in view of Rakib.

Rakib discloses a narrow band interference excision circuit for use in broadband digital data communication systems such as CDMA systems. The excision circuit includes a matrix of polyphase filters that divide the input signal into a plurality of narrow subbands. Each narrow subband signal is examined to determine if narrowband interference exists in that bin. This is done preferably by computing the average power of the subband signal. If a signal in a bin has an average power greater than some adjustable or adaptive threshold, then the entire subband signal is eliminated. A bank of polyphase synthesis filters reassembles the composite signal. An equalization circuit with an error predictor comprised of an adaptive FIR filter is coupled to adapt coefficients of the filter and generate a colored noise cancellation signal to remove colored noise from the input to the slicer. See Rakib at Abstract.

However, Rakib does not disclose or suggest a corrector setting to zero amplitude samples with an amplitude greater than a threshold and one or more samples with values below the threshold that are immediately before or after the samples with an amplitude greater than said threshold. As discussed above, the Tsuji also does not disclose or suggest such a feature. Therefore, any combination of Tsuji and Rakib would also not disclose the feature. Consequently, the present claims are patentable over the combination of Tsuji and Rakib.

Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections have been overcome and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, applicant respectfully requests the rejections be withdrawn and the claims be allowed.

The Examiner is requested to call the undersigned at (303) 740-1980 if there remains any issue with allowance of the case.


Applicant respectfully petitions for an extension of time to respond to the outstanding Office Action pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) should one be necessary. Please charge our Deposit Account No. 02-2666 to cover the necessary fee under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(a) for such an extension.

Please charge any shortage to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

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